

Will Red get revenge this year?



In happier days: victory ride after Georgia game in 1974.

The Greenville News

Interview: Townsend Belser

Introduction

"A serious threat to the future of all life on this planet." That is the way that a nuclear engineer with General Electric described his vision of the unrestrained growth of nuclear power plants and their allied industries when he and two fellow engineers called a press conference last February in California to announce their resignations from the company, after a combined total of over 50 years of service, surrendering all the salaries, job security and related benefits that come with seniority in an organization like GE.

While Townsend M. Belser, Jr. of Columbia might not make the kind of apocalyptic statements made by the engineer at GE, he has for the past six years been the single most visible and articulate foe of unimpeded "proliferation" of the nuclear industry in South Carolina. In a state where as recently as four years ago, the former head of the State Development Board could say in public, "I have very little patience with someone who suggests the state should be staring at its toenails instead of looking at the horizon," and could characterize pro-safety nuclear people as "witch doctors and little old ladies in tennis shoes," Belser's actions in questioning the power companies and regulatory commissions have branded him as something of a "radical." That, of course, is the ultimate irony, since Belser is anything but a wild-eyed witch doctor.

Belser is a member of the well-known Columbia law firm of Belser, Baker, Belser, Barwick and Toal. He

graduated in chemical engineering from Georgia Tech in 1958, took a graduate course for AEC personnel at the Bettis Reactor Engineering School in Pittsburgh and won a certificate there in nuclear engineering in 1960, and completed work for his law degree in 1965 at George Washington University, where in his senior year he took a graduate course in the regulation of atomic energy. Belser also was a nuclear engineer on assignment with the Naval Reactors division of the Atomic Energy Commission where he was involved in both the naval reactors program of the AEC and the nuclear propulsion program of the Bureau of Ships. During that time he became acquainted with the nuclear reprocessing plants around the country.

South Carolinians especially have a stake in the nuclear issue, as we have pointed out here before, because the state houses a disproportionate share of nuclear power plants already (there are more on the way) and because of such other facilities as the Barnwell waste plant and the Savannah River Plant. It's not a coincidence. As Belser wrote in a 1971 Sandlapper article, "I submit that the AEC and private industry have found a state that is pressing so hard for industry of any kind that it will take anything regardless of the consequences." The consequences, as outlined by an increasing number of scientists disillusioned and frightened by the varied problems posed by nuclear power, are a life and death matter.

What makes the nuclear issue so difficult for the workaday citizen is the fact that discussion is bogged down in a quagmire of details, scientific data

incomprehensible to most citizens, and public hearings that are as boring as they are critical. Complicating matters further as Belser points out in our interview, are dollars and cents considerations forced on us by the "energy crisis" and the accompanying propaganda from the power companies suggesting that nuclear alternatives are no longer optional for Americans at this "late" date. And there have been no efforts by the daily press in South Carolina to augment this incessant flow of charges and counter-charges with factual, expert reporting. As usual, when things get complicated, the daily press in South Carolina takes a collective dive.

Belser thinks that the prospects for curtailing "proliferation" are improving in the country, if not because of the actions of South Carolina's political leaders, its press, or its population. A landmark July 21 federal court ruling ordered the Nuclear Regulatory Commission not to license any new plants without taking into consideration what will happen to spent fuel and other waste, the most dangerous corollaries to the nuclear process. It was the kind of ruling that Belser and the various groups he has been aligned with have sought for years. In addition to court rulings, there are critical hearings concerning the safety of plutonium progressing in Washington now. "That box over there is the record of what has gone on so far up there," said Belser, pointing to a stack of legal-looking papers about two feet high.

Earlier this year, Belser chose to withdraw as the

(Continued on page six)

The POLITICAL ECONOMY by Ed Meadows

Real Welfare Reform

If Nixon ever did anything worth a damn, it was to support for a time a genuinely sound plan for welfare reform. That was in 1969, with Nixon still riding high in the popularity polls, light-years from Watergate, and Daniel Patrick Moynihan at his side engineering a plan for a national negative income tax. For a brief interlude, the nation's politicians, intellectuals and journalists accepted, even praised, what was an economically sound and fiscally intelligent plan for radically restructuring the present welfare system.

But the negative income tax plan had a fatal flaw: it was complex, not easily understood by those with a disdain for details and a lust for hot rhetoric. Nixon's welfare reform bill died in the Senate, killed by New Deal liberals who had vested interests in the LBJ-style poverty programs, and by rightwingers who only cared about revenge against supposed "welfare bums."

Well, perhaps the idea of a negative income tax may yet be revived by the Carter presidency. At least it will get the chance for a fair hearing. Thus it is fruitful here to reexamine what a negative income tax really is. In order to avoid the false and odious connotations of earlier names for it, one can call the idea an "income-incentive plan." That's innocuous enough for any rightwinger to swallow.

First, to ponder the present state of welfare: the welfare system we have is predicated on the olden New Deal notion that it's better to give poor people the goods and services social workers think they ought to have, instead of giving them money and letting them spend it as they see fit. In other words, poor people can have non-negotiable food stamps or housing subsidies paid directly to a landlord, but they aren't allowed to have the money equivalent in cash. Why, poor people are a venal lot, says the philosophy behind this subsidization scheme, and if they had actual cash, they would surely blow it on wine and sex.

Leaving aside for the moment the unpleasant value judgements involved in such a rationale, there are two big reasons why this system is economically unsound. First, it's simply too expensive, because large bureaucracies are required to invent inscrutable paper forms to fill out, and larger bureaucracies are needed to administer the forms, and more bureaucrats are yet needed to finally dispense the food stamps, etc. In the second place, it leads to what economists call inefficient allocation of resources or, in simple words, waste. Recall the idea of diminishing marginal utility? It merely is the expression of the behavioral fact that the more of a good we own, the less important each unit of the good is to us. If, for example, one possesses a suitcase full of matchboxes, the loss of one box is not going to disturb his tranquility. He might even give away a dozen or two without second thought. But if he only has one matchbox, one might be inclined to stinginess. At least he won't tend to profligacy with matches. Well, the optimal consumer is supposed to buy goods and services until the marginal (additional) utility gained from each is the same. But welfare people can't follow that rule (a rule we follow without being aware that we're doing so). Their food stamps will buy only food, and when they have enough food, they can't use any of the leftover purchasing power to buy other necessities. Thus welfare people might have an incentive to waste food, even at the same time they haven't enough money to heat their homes.

"...The negative income tax, or income-incentive plan, is based upon the fact that it's cheaper and more fruitful to give people cash grants, in the context of a scale which offers them a strong incentive to work..."

Even worse is the set of disincentives to work and family life embodied in the welfare rules and regulations. We are all familiar with the idiot rule which penalizes a woman for having her husband living with her (and social workers are known to make surprise bed checks to make sure she's alone!). These rules make it senseless and irrational for any welfare recipient to work. Why should one lose his benefits just in order to work for pay that wouldn't be half what he was getting on welfare?

Now to put it in some perspective. Remember that most welfare recipients are white. Remember that most welfare money goes not to these recipients but to college-educated social workers, to administer the labyrinthine welfare complex. Most New Deal liberal administrators have a vested interest in the present system, which provides employment for them. Most rightwingers like the present system too. It's ineffective

(Continued on page three)

letters

Correcting an inaccuracy

November 15, 1976

Dear Sir:

For your information and that of your readers I wish to correct the inaccuracies and inferences contained in your issue of November 12, 1976. I am also enclosing a copy of the Statement of Economic Interests which I made as the first act in my new office of Comptroller General on June 17, 1976. I requested Mr. Gary Baker, Director of the State Ethics Commission to meet with me in order that there would be no past, present or future possibility of a conflict of interest during my tenure in office. Obviously, you did not receive the correct information from my statement, therefore I would appreciate your publishing the enclosed statement in its entirety for your readers.

I am not a lawyer but I do want to bring to your attention that the Office of Comptroller General is one filled by elective office, not one that is normally filled by the General Assembly, except when a vacancy occurs. An opinion from the Attorney General's Office and the Ethics Commission agreed that no disclosure statement was required prior to the election. The one I am sending you was filed on the first day I was in office which is a requirement of the Ethics Law.

I trust that this clarifies the point that I did not file a statement "before the election" - none was required by law.

But the major inaccuracy had to do with your statements that I did business "with state agencies". The information contained in my disclosure statement covered the period when I was a private citizen, not a public official. You stated that I ran an insurance agency in Pickens which provided liability insurance on some state vehicles. I have been living in West Columbia for five years and have a small interest in the Pickens agency, but none in the management of it, which secured the low bid on a county policy. No state vehicles have ever been provided liability coverage by this agency. The policy previously held by the agency on county vehicles is now held by another agency.

I have an ownership interest in a wholesale grocery business, but absolutely no active management participation. Contrary to your article, no state agencies were sold in the past nor at present. Some school lunch rooms place orders but this,

too, is within the competitive market and availability of goods and supplies.

I do not know if your intention is to demean the American Indian, but the picture of me you used dates back to the Lieutenant Governor's conference in Oklahoma in 1972. The host state conferred upon each visiting Lieutenant Governor the title of "Honorary Chief". American Indians, particularly Cherokees, are a significant part of our South Carolina history and I honor and revere those original Americans who have received far from fair and just treatment from our federal government.

If you have any questions or inquiries from me at any time I will be happy to talk with you. I am a strong advocate of the highest standards of ethical conduct on the part of public officials. I also believe that those who are entrusted with media responsibility should exemplify the highest standards in journalistic ethics. The truth, not half-truth can keep us free.

Very truly yours,
EARLE E. MORRIS, JR.

Note: Mr. Morris' file at the Ethics Commission, at least when we checked it, did indeed contain two submissions of the "Statement of Economic Interest" - one of which listed him as a candidate for Comptroller General and the other as the elected official. The first of these was received by the Commission about a week before the final statement and contained no disclosures of potential conflicts.

He drives his own vehicle

November 12, 1976

Dear Sir:

Your article entitled "What they Make..." of this week's issue says Fred Brinkman of PRT "gets a Class III vehicle" in addition to his salary.

That's technically accurate, because he is eligible for such a vehicle, however, Mr. Brinkman turned in his state car a year ago during the budget cutting process at PRT. He drives his personal car.

Sincerely,
J. W. Lawrence
Assistant Director
Parks, Recreation and Tourism

Osceola as the "News and Courier"

November 12, 1976

Dear Editor:

I think it's possible to run an investigative "Gadfly" publication without violating basic journalistic principles.

The statement you attributed to me about Congressman Jenrette was baseless. Moreover, I told one of your reporters before publication that it was stupid to suggest that I made the statement.

Nonetheless, you printed it without substantiation and without verification.

It matters...because if this incident represents Osceola's sense of journalistic integrity then it's just another "News and Courier."

Sincerely,
Marvin Chernoff

OSCEOLA

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The yellowness of untruth

November 14, 1976

To the editors:

Since the TRB column on firearms concerned itself with the activities of that issue's propagandists and exploiters rather than the logic of either side, I would like to add some facts which the author conveniently omitted.

Mr. Ford's remarks in *Gun Week* came in the wake of the false arrest and release of the president of the National Rifle Association. At a White House conference with Treasury officials, firearms writers were told the federal policies which will be executed whichever figurehead is President. The licensing and taxing powers will be used to put the majority of retailers out of business.

As for the "\$10 million budget" of the NRA, that includes over 1,200,000 magazine subscriptions, training classes for hunters, safety classes, police instruction, a museum, the National Matches, and the Olympic Team. The NRA hired a lobbyist only a few years ago, against the wishes of many members, because the media was falsely reporting them as lobbying anyway. The article failed to mention the National Gun Control Center, organized by former McGovern and Carter fund-raiser Morris Dees, which says it plans to spend \$25,000,000 a year on lobbying and propaganda alone. The wealthy supporters of NCCG provide quite a contrast with the grassroots supporters of the Second Amendment. The Council of Churches must have some other interest than saving lives, since they helped buy weapons used

by the marxist guerillas in Angola during their terror campaign on non-aligned villages.

Osceola can never hope to attract knowledgeable writers or readers as long as it serves up the closed-minded half-scholarship of Ed Meadows, the cynicism of a gut aesthetic, and worst of all, the smeary yellowness of untruth.

Sincerely,
Lee Muller
905 Confederate Ave.
Columbia, S.C.

The Success of Sparkleberry

To the editors:

To all at Osceola who understand the

uphill struggle to start new efforts in S.C.:

As we wind down our many efforts in S.C. we thank you for your fairness in giving us communication with Columbia. Much of the success of the "Sparkleberry Folk Fair" is due to Osceola's getting the word out.

We have tried to support Osceola by consistently advertising with you. We appreciate your efforts to provide an alternative to the established press.

We have focused all our energies on Sparkleberry Center. We are not sure when the children's center can be started or where it will be located.

Sincerely,
Larry Roof
Rt. 3, Box 302
Lexington, S.C.

Political Economy

Continued from page two

enough to suit their tastes. All they're interested in are the mythical "welfare cheats" they love to invoke in their self-righteous perorations.

But most economists on both sides prefer the logic of the negative income tax. Indeed, it was first proposed by Milton Friedman, an economist who's so rightwing that if he was any farther to the right, he would end up on the left. The negative income tax, or "income-incentive plan," is based upon the fact that it's simply cheaper and more fruitful to give people cash grants, in the context of a scale which offers them a strong incentive to work. The plan also recognizes that many of our poor are working people, i.e. the working poor.

The plan goes like this: If one makes \$10,000 a year, then he pays positive income taxes. If he earns an extra \$1,000, he pays more tax, but only in fractional amounts. Thus he's strongly motivated to make more money, to have more. Now the negative income tax flips the coin. If a worker makes say \$5,000 a year and that amount is considered the upper boundary on the poverty level, then he pays no tax. If he is only making \$4,000 a year, he gets a negative income tax of \$500 and his after-tax income is \$4,500. If he makes \$3,000, he gets \$1,000 in negative income tax for a total of \$4,000. If he makes \$2,000, he'll receive \$1,500 for after-tax income of \$3,500. If he

earns \$1,000, he will receive \$2,250 in negative income tax, for a total of \$3250. And if he earns nothing, he gets \$3,000, the minimum.

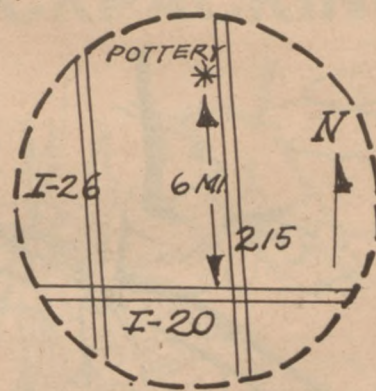
This scheme leaves the unemployed poor and the working poor with strong incentive to work and better themselves. It is devoid of ridiculous rules and stipulations which backfire to create malicious effects, such as those that now penalize welfare recipients who work. It requires no bureaucracy to humiliate the poor and enrich itself. Rather, the system can be cheaply administered by the computers of the Internal Revenue Service.

And what of the cost? Estimates are as follows: If the "floor" was \$3,000, it would cost \$40 billion. If the minimum were a more reasonable \$5,500, it would cost \$70 billion. Compare either figure with the \$148.9 billion the federal government spent last year for welfare and unemployment compensation (which would be covered by the "income-incentive" plan).

Carter has called for a federalization and a restructuring of welfare. Here, then, is the proper context for such reform, if Carter can beat back the vested Democratic interests in the poverty game, and if he can overcome the rightwing demagogues who feed on images of welfare Cadillacs and promiscuous teenage welfare mothers.

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Will Red get revenge?

By Jim Walser

"The discontent is growing. Grumbling and rumors are common in that area that always has been closely knit when football is the topic. The inconsistency of this year's team has added to the misery of last year's 2-9 disaster. If Parker doesn't know the answers, officials at Clemson University should think about getting someone who does..."

Sports Columnist Dick Huguley in the Columbia Record

A few years ago when Red Parker was head football coach at The Citadel, I had the unpleasant assignment one Saturday night to locate him after a Citadel-Furman football game in order to extract a few quotes for a story that would be due within the hour.

Interviews with losing football coaches--whether it be on the college, pro, or playground level--are never a picnic, the journalistic equivalent of interviewing the wives and next of kin after the coal mine has exploded, or after the jam-packed school bus has toppled down a 100-yard embankment into a raging river. But it's part of the

regimen of being a sportswriter, this macabre exercise, so track down the losing coach one must.

The night was rainy, cold and miserable and The Citadel had lost a close, hard-fought game with its traditional rival, a game that cost the Cadets a chance at the Southern Conference championship. The prospect of having to face reporters after such a heartbreaking loss did not appeal to Parker at all. By the time I had climbed down from the press box and traipsed across the field, Parker had somehow escaped into the crowd and traffic. With my deadline closing into the stage that starts the ulcers hurting, I took off for the team motel across the other side of Greenville, and finally tracked down Parker in his room.

Having never met Parker, I didn't know exactly what to expect when I found him. He was devastated. For openers there were the reddened eyes that revealed the activity prior to my arrival. There was the head buried deep in his hands, as he bent over, leaning forward on the edge of his chair, the dishelved hair and gaunt features. "I just can't believe that we didn't win that game," Parker whispered in soft, measured tones. "I just can't believe it..."

I had never seen a coach more affected by the loss of

what to me was merely another football game. At least not until last year.

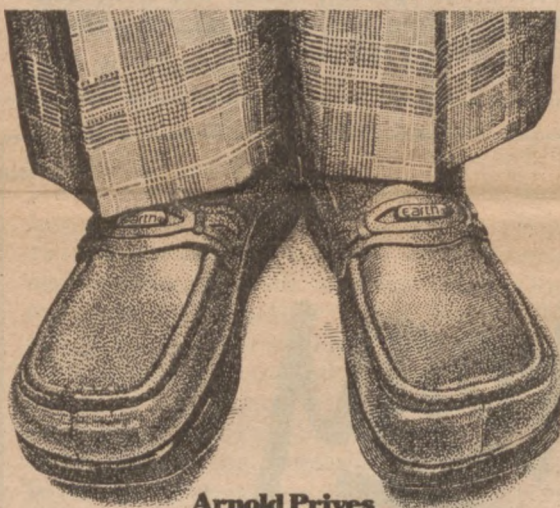
By then Red Parker had moved over to Clemson from The Citadel, and the tactics that he brought from the military school had begun to inject new life into the dispirited Clemson football program. There had been a 5-6 season in 1973, which followed three miserable seasons under Hootie Ingram, and a glorious 7-4 season in 1974 that primed Clemson fans for things to come.

Prior to the 1975 season, with experience coming back in nearly every position (quarterback being a notable exception), Parker's team was voted most likely to emerge from the season with the Atlantic Coast Conference championship. Pennant fever abounded all over the upstate. Season ticket sales soared. IPTAY money arrived like manna from heaven. All was right in the world.

Even as the sportswriters were voting his team the best in the league, and even considering the success of '74 and the returnees for '75, Parker was cautious, and seemed to sense that somewhere, somehow, things were just not quite right. He juggled his lineup almost to opening day, even demoting All-American tight end Bennie Cunningham to second team at one point in the pre-

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season for the quality of his practice performances. Parker cited time and again his lack of consistent quarterbacking, since '74 quarterback Mark Fellers had been one of the few starters to graduate. "You can't win games against the teams we have to play without consistent quarterbacking," Parker prophesied. And, history will indicate, Parker was dead right. You can look it up.

Of course, it wasn't just the unsteady hand on the throttle of quarterbacks O'Cain, Jordan and Fuller that caused the 2-9 debacle of '74 in Clemson. It was kind of like the unraveling of Watergate in a way, as each week brought a new revelation, a new way to lose a game. The experienced defense surrendered points in droves, time after time the offense fumbled and frittered away touchdowns on the goal line, the kicking game stunk up the joint. And as the losses mounted, the universal cockiness of pre-season soon gave way to paranoia and a crisis of confidence on the team.

Two particularly points stand out in the season in my mind.

The first was in Athens, Georgia after the highly considered Bulldogs—a team that lost to Clemson in '74—stomped them 35-7. It was the last in a series of four early season losses that essentially ended the season right then. After the Georgia game, Parker read his team the riot act for 30 minutes afterward inside a hushed dressing room, as a couple dozen reporters listened with notebooks cocked through the thin wall that separated the press. "What's the matter", Parker screamed repeatedly, with no answers being proffered by his 60 players. "What the hell is the matter?"

The loss entirely disheartened Parker. "As long as I have been coaching football, I never had a team just go out on the field and quit on me," Parker confessed after he composed himself enough to meet with the press. "We just went out on the field, rolled over and didn't even try." It was not long afterward that Parker began to talk of quitting coaching. A man that in August was at the top of his profession was talking about quitting altogether only two months later.

Perhaps Parker would have quit last season if it hadn't been for the last game of the year, the traditional match with Carolina at Williams-Brice Stadium.

Again Clemson played a miserable game on its way to a school record ninth loss of the season. Carolina was on top by 30 points at halftime, and, with a Tangerine Bowl invitation possibly riding on their performance, coach Jim Carlen kept much of the first team in the game all the way in a 56-20 rout. Afterward Parker called the last touchdown that Carolina scored on a pass by Jeff Grantz with 54 seconds to play "an insult" that he would never forget. "It made no difference in the outcome of the game. The margin was the biggest disappointment of my life. But Jim runs his team and I run mine. If that's what he wants, that's his prerogative. Everybody has to live with what they do and what they think," Parker said. And sounding a little bit like Scarlett O'Hara's impassioned "I'll never be hungry again" speech in "Gone With The Wind," Parker killed all talk of a possible resignation by saying, "If I had ever thought about anything else, I would have



changed my mind when they put that last touchdown up there, I'll tell you that." He didn't claim that he would lie, steal or cheat to get back on top like Scarlett did, but the point was considered made.

Whatever its faults, the 1976 team has never performed in the unconfident, unenthusiastic manner that distinguished the '75 squad. Still, there are cries now on the sports pages for Parker's scalp, Clemson students are wearing "Red Sails In the Sunset" t-shirts that depict Parker's departure, and there are rumors about that alumni groups are organizing a posse for a search party to sound out new coaches. The sportswriters are only doing their job, naturally, the students having a bit of fun, the alumni seeking to vent their pent-up frustrations over so many losing seasons and, more importantly, what they perceive as a slippage in the relative strength of Clemson and Carolina because of the outstanding job done by Carlen and his staff.

However, it's wrong, really, to categorize this Clemson season with last year's, and since Parker's future employment apparently hinges not on his two successful years but on the two most recent ones, those last two are the ones that deserve examination.

There is a case to be made that last season's collapse was a fluke, and that trying to find out the reasons for it is like searching for the cause of "Legionnaire's Disease." There are lots of theories (racism, dissension, lack of senior leadership among those suggested), but there was little solid evidence for the collapse. It just happened, and in football, sometimes that's the way things go, as difficult as that is to fathom. You are dealing with young people, not Billy Kilmers and Merlin Olsens, and the younger the players, the more devilish the possibilities become.

No matter, last season was distant past as this year began with essentially a new group of players, in a year where Clemson probably didn't stand to win too many games anyway. If 1975 was the year the program was scheduled to peak, there would likely have been a "slippage" this season anyway, like it or not. Not only that, but Clemson's 2-6-2 record could easily have been far

better, but for things like a 55-yard field goal by Duke that tied the Tigers on the last play, a late fumble at Tech which caused a tie instead of a win, and similar wicked fates in other games. Clemson people have heard that tired refrain a time or three before, but when a team starts as many as 13 freshmen and sophomores in its first 22 players, strange things tend to occur late in football games.

It's become relatively commonplace for college fans to clamor for a coaching change when seasons go awry. Even coaches like Charlie McClendon at LSU and Bill Battle at Tennessee, who have overwhelmingly successful records (as does Parker), have been subjected to calls for their resignations after occasional poor seasons. To at least some fans, winning isn't everything, winning *everything* is.

Clemson fans are not asking for miracles, and there is no reason to think they would boo a 6-5 or 7-4 season like fans will in Knoxville. Parker's '75-'76 record is not a good one, and it sounds even more dreadful beside Carlen's.

But there is no reason to assume that Parker has forgotten how to coach. His own emotional temperament and his disaffection with last year's seniors toward the middle of the season may well have contributed to the ultimate, total collapse. He seems, from the vantage point of Columbia anyway, to have avoided inserting his own emotional personality into the team's problems this season, though, and that bodes well for next year.

Saturday's game against Carolina at Clemson affords Parker a storybook chance for revenge, although his statements so far this week have pooh-poohed last year's agitated post-game pledges, epithets laced with anger. In addition to the one-dimensional aspects of revenge, Clemson could totally wreck Carolina's hopes for a second straight bowl game, a goal that was injured last week by the loss to Wake.

Even if he loses Saturday, Parker will probably not be fired, but if he wins, he certainly won't be. He is a man that is too perfect for the job in every aspect but the record of the last two seasons for the Clemson athletic establishment to give up on him at this point. One more year would answer far more questions than this year has.

Despite his conciliatory talk concerning Carolina this week, one suspects Parker wants to win this game more than any he has ever wanted to in his lifetime. Revenge might not sound very civilized, but it's a hell of a motivator. Given Parker's uniform distaste for defeat to even lesser rivals, it would be hard to underestimate how much a win Saturday would improve things for him psychologically.

Parker may decide to leave Clemson no matter what the outcome on Saturday. He is not the kind of individual that has to be shown to the door by the athletic powers—that he'll know when the time has come to depart. Losing football games is far too torturous an existence on Parker and his family for him to put up with it much longer.

But Carolina fans shouldn't be surprised if Clemson is more than equal to their sacred Gamecocks' challenge come Saturday. Parker, like Scarlett O'Hara, has made a pledge that sooner or later, he intends to make good. God, and 50,000 other souls, will be his witnesses.

Auntie Bellum: A new S. C. journal for women

Dear Gentleperson:

At last a magazine is in the production stages solely geared to the communication needs of women in South Carolina.

This first S. C. women's journal, "Auntie Bellum" will be available for distribution next month December, 1976.

The magazine will include articles on historical and contemporary women, and related issues. Appearing also will be a photography section.

The run on this premier edition will be limited. To reserve a copy of "Auntie Bellum", send \$1.00 (payable to "Auntie Bellum") to:

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Belser: resolving the debate

(Continued from page one)

attorney for Environmentalists, Inc., one of the nuclear groups that he has represented over the years. He cited the group's lack of monetary resources to fight the complicated legal skirmishes, and the pressing duties of his own law practice and those of his firm.

We thought an interview at this juncture of his involvement would be particularly timely. We talked with him on Nov. 15 at his office on Lady Street in Columbia.

— Walser and Norton

Osceola: A lot of people say that with the election of Jimmy Carter, the publicity generated by the nuclear initiatives in California and several other states, and even by the fact that some more progressive members have been elected to the state legislature that the question of nuclear power in this state is starting to come to a head. You've been in the fight a long time, and you've chosen now to curtail your involvement. Why is that? Are you frustrated by it all?

Belser: I didn't really withdraw that way. My withdrawal was from my position as an attorney, not from my support of any of the environmental groups. Basically, it was at a time when the (Environmentalists Inc.'s) financial picture had gotten right bleak, and they couldn't afford my services any longer. At the same time, I felt the scene had shifted to Washington more for the moment and that my withdrawal would not impair the ongoing proceedings, involving the question of plutonium recycling. Now the environmental group is a continuing effort. My efforts down here were to try to educate the public at large on the issues and I felt that we had done that. The banner had in effect been taken up by some national environmental groups while we were sort of maintaining operation here so that the options wouldn't be foreclosed and the plant wouldn't already be operating before the people recognized what a serious issue it was. I always have maintained that the licensing of the plant (Barnwell) was illegal and now a couple of court decisions that the local environmental group was one of the plaintiffs on have supported that position, that they (the Atomic Energy Commission) were not lawful in licensing the Barnwell plant as they did back in 1970. The Environmental Policy Act had just been enacted and they ignored it. The Second Circuit has now ruled that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, it was the Atomic Energy Commission back then, cannot license any facility involving plutonium recycling. If we had had the money we could have taken them to court at the time, but we couldn't do everything on all fronts.

Osceola: You say that the masses have been educated concerning the possible perils associated with nuclear energy and that the environmental movement is partly responsible for that. How strong is the environmental movement when it comes to the nuclear question?

Belser: Nationally, the environmental movement is very strong. Even though California may have lost 2-1 (on a June proposition that would have enumerated new guidelines for companies building nuclear plants in the state), if you've got the public educated enough that one-third of it sides with the environmentalists, then I think you've done a great job. If you are on the ballot in seven states, I think the public has begun to grasp the problem. Out there where they are voting on the question, it's presented by the utility companies that if you don't have nuclear power that you are not going to have any heat and light tomorrow, so go out and vote against it. You've got to be extremely well-read to understand the problems and to understand that nuclear power isn't going to solve the power crisis, it isn't going to have a thing to do with your lights going out now, or next year or five years from now.

Osceola: So you see the fact that a third of the people voted for pro-safety measures despite the propaganda as a positive development.

Belser: That's right. If you believe the power company, then everybody is going to vote it down. So this means to me that one-third of the people bothered to become educated on the issue. And any person who has become educated, 90 percent of them will conclude that it's a power alternative that we don't need to pursue at the moment. We do not have to pursue it at the present time. There are better alternatives. Now as to whether we'll have to pursue it in the future, that's another question. But anyone who studies it can see that we don't need it now and that it isn't going to resolve our energy question.

Osceola: Do people in South Carolina see that, though? In California, they were able to bring the question to the public at large. But has that happened here? Are the masses educated about nuclear dangers to the point that there is widespread public involvement?

Belser: No, I don't think so. I was talking about nationally. Certain segments of our country have a high

number of engineering people and a larger percentage of white collar types, who have become involved. To my disappointment there have been a relatively few people who have done a whole lot of work. They've really done a great job of disseminating information. But I would characterize most of South Carolina's population on this issue as apathetic.

Osceola: Why is that? Is it because of a lack of information, a failure on the part of the press, or on political leaders to articulate the problems associated with the industry?

Belser: It has two major factors. The political leadership has been in favor of it. South Carolina is sort of political environment whereby if you ever get elected, you are almost assured of getting re-elected and once you are in office the people say, if effect, "let's don't worry about that issue anymore. Let's not get involved. It's easier to keep turning it over to the same person. They don't apparently get involved in two-party politics. It basically is partisan politics. They simply believe what that official says. If he says it's true then it must be true. There are two major factors, and the one I just described is the lesser. The major factor is the press, and particular the State newspaper, which has been pro-industry to the extent of carrying an AP or national wire service article and just presenting the industry's side of it, and giving about one paragraph to the opponent's views, cutting the rest for lack of space. What they call "news analysis," which really means that it is the writer's opinion, is presented as factual news. The State newspaper is a proponent of the utility's viewpoint.

Osceola: I guess it all goes back to (State Associate Editor) Charlie Wickenburg's famous series of columns which was our first introduction to the nuclear debate in this state.

Belser: I think Charlie Wickenburg is a pro-industry man. He is a close friend of Governor West. West has never seen what I would call the public interest or the environmental side.

Osceola: You haven't had a person high in politics here who has really been on your side.

Belser: That's right. There's been no political leadership.

Osceola: This is probably the best place for the Bonner Manly quote. We have a story here where Bonner Manly, the former head of the State Development Board, said that people who oppose the nuclear industry in South Carolina are "witch doctors and little old ladies in tennis shoes." Which are you? And is this attitude pervasive on the Development Board and has it been that way in the governor's office for the past 12 to 15 years?

Belser: I'd say that that is the attitude that has predominated in South Carolina. I think that it is entirely incorrect, however. When you have the Union of Concerned Scientists, you have the names of 2,500 reputable scientists on petitions saying, "Let's hold up nuclear power until we know more about it," I think that it's a lot more than little old ladies in tennis shoes. In fact, almost everyone in the field who has become disassociated with the industry or the government has come out in opposition to the further proliferation of nuclear power. Once they are free of vested interests, I think their rational thinking prevails, that this is not a safe course of action and it might jeopardize the human race for a short term power source and for a non-solution. It isn't going to solve anything and it's going to create problems of its own.

Osceola: Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) was over in Egypt the other day, getting ready to give them nuclear facilities, and he said that "the nuclear genie is out of the bottle and it's impossible to put it back in." In other words, it's going to happen. If we've got it and Egypt's got it and Israel and everyone else has it, then isn't it a foregone conclusion? Is there any level that the fight to curtail or stop development can be fought on at this late date?

Belser: You've said two different things. The extent to which you curtail development is one thing. The extent to which you proliferate the door-step use of it is another question. I would not advocate that we stop development. Continued development may lead to some new power source out of the atom that we don't know anything about yet. We know about fusion already, but there may be something else. But let's not divert all of the research money and all of the development money into nuclear power, which has been done for the last 20 years. That is the cause of the power crisis; the fact that nuclear power was accepted as a panacea for all of the energy needs when in fact nuclear power can only provide a small portion of it, and can never really fully replace any of the present

energy sources. This is really just a misrepresentation and the extent of that misrepresentation is really unbelievable. It's really a bad picture. It's non-democratic. It's almost a totalitarian development activity. It started long ago with the Atomic Energy Commission, a unique agency which had both promotion functions and regulatory functions and it did a great injustice to the public interest in this country. My response to someone who says that "the genie is already out of the bottle" is that if you accept that premise then you are letting people profit by their own wrong, and profiting by your own wrong is something that our law in this country has always frowned upon. If you believe in those principles, then you don't say that nothing can be done about it. I think they knew that if they could get this far without being stopped, that they had a much better chance of getting to the next step. It was the old divide and conquer routine. Let's get this much and say, well, we've got to have the next step, and when you get that, say we've gotta have the next one. Don't worry about the problems that may be the tenth and twelfth step, let's just get up to nine and ten and the public is going to have to accept the problem. When you review all of it, then it really makes you angry. They knew exactly what they were doing. They knew that if they got the power companies to commit ten years ahead of time, then the population was just going to have to live with it. Because it's public money, it's consumer money. And it's already been spent. They knew that if the public had been educated about the problems first, then the companies wouldn't have gotten to first base. Now they're about to get to home plate. But I think they can still be stopped, if all of this planned, programmatic, misrepresentation can be revealed. That may be an idealistic statement, of course.

Osceola: Hopeful, at least.

Belser: Let me put it this way. The practicality is that the public was not educated early enough to stop it, so we're going to have it, but let's at least curtail the use of it. And the fact that we're able to curtail it and force safety measures will hopefully be enough to prevent a catastrophic event. The best way to prevent that would have been to not start in the first place. But having started, and having taken a while to educate the public, let's at least curb it so that the statistical chance of that catastrophic accident is much less than if there were wholesale proliferation.

Osceola: An article in "Environment" magazine (October) makes the point that the power companies are really going down a blind alley in terms of the costs of nuclear energy. Do you foresee companies turning away from the nuclear alternative because of financial considerations?

Belser: There are two good example in this area. South Carolina Electric and Gas Co. has made a very cautious entry into the nuclear field—with good reason. On the other hand you have Duke Power Co. with its wholesale, feet-first approach, going all nuclear. I think SCE&G has followed the wisest approach. I think that to be competitive SCE&G had to build one nuclear plant. They had to have the in-house technology, otherwise they wouldn't be competitive with everyone around them. But they have taken a very limited approach. Now the tripling and quadrupling of uranium prices is going to have much less effect on SCE&G than Duke Power. I think Duke is way out on a limb. I think it is one of those companies that is over-capitalized. Great amounts of money were required. Of course, Duke has to have one of the best public relations departments in the country, they really do. Now they are offering "reduced fuel adjustment charges" because the nuclear power plants are on the line.

Osceola: There have been instances in the past where the power companies and even government agencies have distorted the truth about radioactive leaks and other accidents around nuclear plants. Why is that? Is it continuing?

Belser: I don't think there have been cases of power companies distorting anything. Incidents have occurred which they would have preferred not to get out. But this has changed. The public eye is on these plants now. Five years ago and now are two different things. I don't think now that they would hold back things they would have held back in 1966.

Osceola: I was thinking about an incident involving cesium in 1974 at the Savannah River Plant.

Belser: That had already occurred and they didn't find out about it until they did the environmental survey for the Barnwell plant and they found out there was cesium everywhere. But I don't think there was any effort to cover that up.

Osceola: Do you think that certain government entities are dealing more honestly with the public?

rationally



Belser: I think they are dealing more openly than in times past. South Carolina, in my opinion was carefully chosen for the Barnwell plant because the people had really become pretty apathetic about nuclear power. People living around the so-called bomb plant, or the Savannah River project which was built in secrecy and maintained in secrecy, got used to living next to it. It was "national security" type secrecy, which we've heard a lot about over the past three years. The people around it didn't really know what went on there. How many releases there have been nobody's ever said. How the cesium got to the swamp has never been answered. DuPont operates the facility for the government and the question is still unanswered on the record. They tell us that leaks in the ground won't travel rapidly, but that cesium in the swamp could well be from a leak back in 1966. It's an unanswered question and nobody's rushing forward to answer it. This is the type of secrecy that prevails. Unless somebody in the public finds out about it, and can twist an arm you're not going to get anyone to answer it. They sit quietly. They file the necessary reports with the government, but those reports are not available to the everyday members of the public. And the public doesn't know what has gone on down there, the accidents that have occurred...so they get used to hearing about a nuclear plant being built next to them. In fact part of the same ground (as housed the Savannah Project) was declared excess, and I'll never know how this happened, how the government has "excess land," but the land was transferred to the (Barnwell) county and then to Allied-General and it's just another nuclear plant. They call it the Barnwell Nuclear Fuel Plant which sounds like the Westinghouse Fuel Division near Columbia and who can get upset about that? It doesn't say the Waste Disposal Plant, which it actually is. I think that commitments were made by the politicians to accept the industry before the politicians really knew that it was a waste plant. They just saw the industry and the dollars and didn't really care what it did. Now I think those same politicians would be more cautious.

Osceola: You say the scene has really shifted to Washington. Do you think the election of Carter, an engineer who seems to know what nuclear power is all about, will spark some kind of re-examination of the nuclear scenario.

Belser: I think so. But I think it will be toward curbing what has gone before. I don't think he could stop the Barnwell plant, for instance. He might encourage its use on an international level as sort of a demonstration project.

Osceola: That's a plan that President Ford mentioned in the last days of the campaign.

Belser: That was totally a desperation move by Ford,

because Carter made a speech before the U.N. in May of 1976 where he proposed to stop all of the plutonium and re-processing on a world-wide scale. Ford, at the last minute, a week before election, decides that he'll appease some environmentalists. And NBC picks it up on election eve, saying this is one of the key issues the candidates differ on. I think that Ford missed the boat on the particular issue and was trying to catch up with Carter all the way. Let me explain first of all that Carter was in (Admiral) Rickover's program and I was on Rickover's staff. We were in related programs, both under Rickover, so he can be in effect classified as a nuclear engineer. I'm sure he understands the problems. I'm sure he has a conservative view of the proliferation of nuclear power, but not against development as a possible power source.

Osceola: You're using "development" in terms of "Research and Development."

Belser: Right. In other words, R&D is something where if you find out a year from now or two years from now that (you're approaching the point where) you may have to turn off the lights in the neighborhoods, then you've got to do something--if nuclear's available you have to use it. But in the meantime, if you have very real sources like coal and solar energy--solar programs that can really produce energy right now, well, we've ignored those for 20 years; let's go get them and use them now. Take all that money that we've been sinking down the nuclear drain and use it on things that are really going to help solve the energy crisis. And I think that's what Carter will do.

Osceola: All right, let me ask you this question then. Carter mentioned in his UN speech last May that the Barnwell plant might possibly play a role in a multinational market under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. If we understand this position correctly, it is more or less anti-nuclear proliferation; anti-nuke people like the idea of an international agency because it offers some control, some inventory control over the waste from international nuclear plants. Is that accurate?

Belser: I don't think that's an anti-nuclear position.

Osceola: You said earlier that Ford was trying to appease the anti-nuclear forces when he proposed much the same idea.

Belser: Yes, but non-nuclear proliferation is something that not only the anti-nuclear--it's not enough for the anti-nukes, let's put it that way. But almost everybody, almost every engineer of any means or intelligence doesn't like the idea of every little country building their own nuclear bombs. So that's an across-the-board public appeal question. It doesn't matter whether you're for the development of nuclear reactors or not. That's a question that everybody can be against.

Osceola: Granted. But are South Carolinians for or against international monitoring of waste if it means that Barnwell will become the center of an international recycling program?

Belser: It (Carter's proposal) is not going to alleviate any of the danger South Carolina faces. It may well increase those dangers.

Osceola: So it would be hard for us to embrace that stand of Carter's if it means Barnwell will play this role.

Belser: It's hard for the anti-nuke people to embrace that particular stand of Carter's. I'm probably not helping you any (with your question) because you're in a quagmire of conflicting interests.

Osceola: That's true. There seem to be so many factors involved which are pushing the completion or realization of the Barnwell plant. Uranium prices are going up, and I assume that means the costs involved in reprocessing become more feasible for the power companies; there's Carter's international angle; and then there's simply the incredible investment already made in the plant which generates a kind of energy of its own in the direction of completion and some sort of operation. It's just going to happen, isn't it?

Belser: Well, let me say I cannot see that clearly. I think that the future of the Barnwell plant is very complicated and very unclear at this juncture. If you let Allied-General run it, you in fact I think condone somebody profiting from their own wrongs. I would not like to see that happen, because I just really don't think it was licensed properly, and it should not be in its present stage of construction or completion. It's a knotty problem, and I really don't have an answer as to how the government can get out of these two conflicting things: one, it shouldn't have been built to begin with; it lets somebody profit from their own wrongdoing to go ahead and use it after it's been

built under a pretext. But here it is, it costs \$250 million dollars, what are you going to do with it?

I think what you might well see is that the government will take over the whole plant, and that it may well operate as some type of experimental demonstration of international cooperation. That would be a limited victory for the anti-nuclear movement in that you wouldn't have wholesale or large-quantity reprocessing immediately. But, down the road, again, who knows?

Now there is another possibility. And it's a possibility that I would only suggest at this time and don't have the figures to really say whether it is a realistic alternative. The alternative would be to locate this multi-national facility in a zero-earthquake risk area--in other words, in the safest place that we can find in the United States--and disassemble the hardware down there (in Barnwell) and move it to that location. And that would have to be at government, at taxpayer expense. And I think it would well worth it to the ordinary consumer and taxpayer in the long run--in this area of the country, in particular. Not that I don't think is a possibility that you can totally exclude. I'd say its likelihood is somewhat less than the momentum for just continuing to go ahead and use the plant. But I hope that the Carter people will take a serious look at that alternative. And at this point, about all that you can ask for is a very hard look. The GAO (General Accounting Office), no, I guess it was the National Academy of Sciences' waste disposal committee that at one time recommended moving the whole Savannah River plant because it was not in a safe location for the type of material it was dealing with. And the AEC then said that would cost two billion dollars and they weren't willing to spend that kind of money for that purpose, so they said "we're not going to move it." So the AEC fired that committee and created a new one; that's the old story, they got the wrong answers so they went to another expert committee to get the right answers.

The future of the Barnwell plant, I think, is very murky, that's all I can say. I can't really predict with any degree of certainty what's going to happen with it. I'd say that as a practical matter the company is probably already discouraged, that the company might already have decided that it would like to get out of it, in which case it will just turn it over to the government, or let the government buy it. The government probably would buy it if that happened. I think this is a very likely course. Now what the government will do with it, I think the average voter, the average South Carolinian, is going to have a lot to say about. But it's going to have to be practical, it's going to have to be a realistic--it doesn't have to be profitable if the government does it, you know, but it's got to be realistic, to get some value out of the purchase. In that view, I'd say if the government does ultimately buy it then we might have a 50-50 chance of it being moved in to some other location. But as far as the anti-nuclear movement is concerned, I think that's the brightest alternative they can look forward to and it isn't very likely at this juncture. All they can do is hope for it.

Osceola: Let me ask you a couple of quick ones. The waste right now--that issue hasn't been settled, right; where the waste will be stored? The leftover from the reprocessing?

Osceola: That's right, it has not been settled. When I said that they had taken one step at a time, illegally--it has now been determined in reactor plant hearings, they would not allow you to discuss what would be done with the waste. We contended that you should not be licensed as power plants unless it can be shown that the plant can safely handle the waste. But the (federal regulatory agency) --that's against its pro-promotion regulations--has always said "you're challenging our regulations; we can't allow you to do that. The regulations said that the waste "would be taken care of" therefore, it will be taken care of, in the purest bureaucratic fashion. They wouldn't let you take that issue up. We raised it in the Barnwell hearings. We asked, "what are you going to do with the waste if you can't solidify it like the plans call for?" They said "the regulations say it's going to be solidified within five years--you can't raise that issue." So we said, "What are you going to do in ten years when you have to go bury it and you don't have a burial ground?" They answered, "Well, that's a challenge to the regulations, the regulations say it's going to be buried in ten years, so you have to accept that." This (refusal to allow discussion of waste disposal at licensing hearings) was thrown out this summer in the federal court of appeals.

The federal courts have done two things in the past year that are very significant events. One of them is that you can't recycle plutonium (from nuclear waste) until you demonstrate it's safe to do so; you can't interim-license plants--they wanted to license plants on an interim basis to use plutonium, even though they haven't reached the conclusion of whether it was safe to do so in the long run. Of course that's what they were going to do, interim-license the Barnwell plant. The court said they can't do that; now they (NRC) have to await the proceeding in Washington (which will determine if the recycling of plutonium is safe). The other major federal case said you

have to discuss the waste and demonstrate you can handle it safely before a power plant is licensed which generates that waste. That's very significant. That means really that if they go ahead and license Barnwell without correcting this error on the record--in other words, the NRC threw out our contention (that the waste disposal question should be answered) on that basis, if they don't correct that record, then that record's reversible on appeal. So the Barnwell plant may well be years (from beginning operations).

Osceola: Would the Barnwell plant come under that ruling since it doesn't produce power?

Belser: It doesn't come under the ruling but the principle is strictly applicable to it. The regulatory board has already thrown out a valid contention and that means its appealable. And if a license is ultimately issued and the environmental group has enough money to take them to court, through the appeal process, then it's almost certain that the granting of the license would be reversed again. So you may be talking about ultimately licensing that plant but it may be five years before it does any operation.

Osceola: The Allied-General plan calls for removing the plutonium from the waste and solidifying the rest. Is that right?

Belser: Yes, except for the amount of plutonium you can't remove which would remain in the waste. The reason it's solidified is because the liquid form is the most mobile state and is considered the most dangerous by most authorities in the field. The best way to immobilize it is to solidify it; that does two things, it condenses it, makes for less volume to handle, and makes it into a relatively insoluble form. So if you were able to solidify all of the waste...that would be the safest condition because then when the waste comes out it's solidified and you have only a relatively small quantity in liquid form. So if you have an earthquake, at least the solid can't be evaporated or leak or continue to heat up and vaporize.

Osceola: Has it been definitely established that the waste can be successfully solidified as they propose to do at Barnwell?

Belser: Well, this was another misrepresentation. When we started out in these hearings in 1974 it was stated that there was no problem with waste solidification, that it was a demonstrated technology, and that Allied-General would build the facility both to solidify the waste and to convert plutonium to the oxide form, which is the safest form. Now, two years and \$250 million later, they say that (the process) hasn't been demonstrated well enough for them to take the risk of building it, so they want the government to build (the solidification plant). Allied-General wants to operate the profitable end, the reprocessing, getting the plutonium back, and let the government worry about the waste. Because it might cost another \$250 million, and they're not even sure it won't be three times that amount to solidify the waste. So I think it was grossly misrepresented, that this was a demonstrated technology and that there were no problems in solving the waste

solidification question. Now the problem hasn't been solved, and they don't know whether it will be solved or what the cost of solving it will be, so they want the government to do it. And then if it turns out to work all right they'll be willing to take it back.

The waste problem (in its entirety) is just a tremendous unsolved problem, and it's been unsolved for going on 30 years. It wasn't dealt with back at step one and now we're facing step eleven and step twelve. And unfortunately, until you start having to face (already critical problems)--that's about the time the public starts getting aware of the problem. It's an unfortunate characteristic of democracy that until you really get in a bind and until it starts affecting the pocketbook of the taxpayer, the problems remain unsolved. People go ahead and tend to ignore the problems, and then when it becomes a public issue, when the crunch on the pocketbook comes, then the public demands that the problem be solved. And industry can say, well, we told you about it; you didn't say anything about it. What they do is they tell you something and unless you're an expert it doesn't mean anything to you. And then when you learn what it really means you're at crunch-time. The promotion of nuclear power is the most sophisticated public relations job that has ever been done on the American people. It really is. It's just fantastic. It would make the greatest expose--the trouble is, it won't make a good expose, I guess, because it's just flat too complicated for the average individual, without a lot of study, to understand. Although I keep saying the average individual can understand these problems, and the legislature can understand these problems, if they'd just take the time to do it.

Osceola: But aren't there numerous problems like that, problems which could be understood if the 'average citizen' took the time? So many, in fact, that no one has enough time to deal with all of them?

Belser: Well, there are a few problems that potentially affect the existence of the human race. And those few problems darn well deserve attention of the highest priority, but (this issue) hasn't been given that attention. Our whole philosophy on technology I hope will change in the next 20 years. Because we're getting so sophisticated and we're doing things that can just mean one day, if somebody takes that one little step too far or adds that one straw that breaks the camel's back--in this case, that camel is going to be the ability of the earth's surface to support the human race and we're getting awfully close to doing something like that. And the general population just goes unaware. Somehow this danger, this risk, is going to have to be factored in (in making decisions about nuclear proliferation), no matter how unlikely the industry says it is. These catastrophic risks are just going to have to be factored in, and only taken if really justified all the way down the line. There was no need for us to get into the position we're in now, absolutely none. And now we're faced with a catastrophic risk involving the future of our race. It was unnecessary, it was uncalled for. Now it may have been necessary in the future. It may still be necessary in the future, although I think it is very unlikely that it ever will be because I think alternate power sources--

better power sources--will become available and resolve the energy question. I mean, there are some great concepts floating around now that can just totally solve any real energy crisis and make us "energy independent." These schemes (if followed up on sooner) would have curbed the oil-producing countries' ability to jack up the prices willy-nilly.

Osceola: How do you perceive your own involvement with this issue now? The same as it's been all along?

Belser: Well, my involvement now is a little bit lower key. I do still consult and meet with these people (the environmental groups), and when some important policy paper is written, I review it and give my comments on it. I can't devote law practice time to it, but I do devote my private time still to helping them out and doing what I can. (My point of view on the nuclear question is different from some in the environmental organizations.) Their official position is the same as mine. There are some people in the environmental group that I think you would classify as anti-nuclear. There are others who are not--nor do I consider myself to be just anti-nuclear. There are people who say (to regulatory agencies), "you have not followed your own rules, you have not proceeded lawfully in this matter; if you had proceeded lawfully, the answer may have come out differently. We don't have all the facts, but we know you did not follow the right procedure, particularly in the cost-benefit area. In other words, if you had done a proper cost-benefit analysis, we think or we suspect that it would not have been cost-beneficial to proceed with that plant, where it's located." That's what we've said. And it's already been proven that they've violated several legal steps that they should have taken. And similarly, if they had done a proper cost-benefit analysis as required...that plant would not have been located in Barnwell. And for that reason, I object to it. I object to it because it was built in my judgement on illegal premises. This cost-benefit analysis will have to be done in the proceeding now underway in Washington. But now we have a biased proceeding, because you've got so much invested, you can't have an impartial proceeding. And that's just objectionable to me on basic principle. I guess that's why I got excited about it, because of the way it was being handled and steamrollered through without a true public forum, without open examination. If a referendum had been called and all the issues presented and then the people said they wanted it, and all the rules had been followed before the NRC, I wouldn't have objected to the plant. It's as simple as that. If the people know what it is and still want it, fine. If they set up a system of licensing and the Congress sets up legislation to protect the environment, and the nuclear industry follows it and it passes muster, fine--license it. But with my knowledge of the way things are handled in the nuclear industry, you can bet if you look at it, it's not going to be followed. They're not going to have dotted their "i's" and crossed their "t's". They didn't at Barnwell.

Osceola: So you will continue to try and get them to dot their "i's" and cross their "t's".

Belser: Well, that's right. I will.

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Legal Notices

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Martha Lowrey McNeel deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Alan R. McNeel, Executor
c/o Joel E. Gottlieb, Attorney
P. O. Box 154,
Columbia, S. C. 29202
November 12, 1976

12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Annie B. Williams deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Vivian Pompey, Executrix
1615 Wayne Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
November 12, 1976

12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of George C. Cykowski, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

George Stage, Sr. Executor
c/o Lindy P. Funkhouser, Atty.
P.O. Drawer 102
Columbia, S.C. 29201
November 12, 1976

12/3

Films

Woody 'plays it straight'

Casting Woody Allen as the hero of "The Front" may have seemed like a good idea at the time, but it contributes to an ambivalence from which the film never really recovers. "The Front" is the story of the hysterical McCarthyite paranoia of the 50's and the black listing that was its result. Allen plays Howard Prince, a restaurant cashier and amateur bookie who is approached by an old school friend (Michael Murphy) that wants him to front--put his name on--TV scripts that Murphy can't sell because of the blacklist. Soon Prince becomes rich and famous by taking his 10 percent for the scripts of several writers; however he meets with a final ironic twist when he himself is called before a subcommittee of the House UnAmerican Activities Committee and is jailed for refusing to testify.

Is this film a comedy? Is it a drama? It's probably supposed to be the latter. The turning point of the story is when one of the characters, a comic named Hecky Brown (Zero Mostel) commits suicide--not a scene you're liable to break up over--and since the final credits tell us that the writer (Walter Bernstein), director (Martin Ritt), and several of the stars (Zero Mostel, Herschel Bernardie) were themselves blacklisted during the 50's, the suggestion is that it's more than just funny stuff to them.

Yet on the other hand, those involved seem to be doing a turn on the lighter side of the blacklist. We have scenes with Howard, collared by a producer who demands a rewrite, phoning out for more pages or telling one of his ghosters that a script he's written isn't good enough--he'll have to do better if he expects Prince's name to go on it. And Allen himself--although given hardly any gags--keeps breaking out into bits that might have been taken verbatim from his earlier films. Probably the funniest moment in the movie had him being introduced to an audience of students at his old high school as an example of their potential success, and slouching up to the podium in perfect juvenile delinquent style.

It's this uncertainty of tone that is the biggest problem with "The Front," so a straight actor might have been better in the lead. Comics like Allen and Mostel trying to "play it straight," to get serious, only expose the weaker side of their talents. Allen winds up milking that klutzy pathos with which he usually fills time between material (here he's particularly reminiscent of "Play It Again Sam"). It's not that these crushed-looking reactions takes, as at Hecky's funeral, aren't appealing--"Play It Again Sam" is one of my favorite Allen comedies--it's just that unvaried they wear fast; if Chaplin did his sentimental Tramp continuously it would become unbearable (sometimes it does). Similarly, Mostel, doing a Jewish "Pagliacci," never really gets into that self-parody that is his chief asset. Probably the biggest drag of all among the performances was that of Andrea Marcovicci as Florence, Howard's earnest script editor girlfriend. I once happened to catch Marcovicci as Ophelia, and she employed the same fluttery, bird-like gestures and nervy overdelivery--rather like a subdued Sarah Miles. Here her character--interested in Howard for his mind rather than, as he would have it, for his body--could have been played much better by a more traditional Allen co-star such as Louise

Lasser or Diane Keaton. In Marcovicci's hopped up Method, it's a flop.

In fact, it probably would have been better if "The Front" had simply been directed and written by Allen to begin with--if they had played it altogether for laughs. Ritt and Bernstein's seriousness doesn't work because they basically have nothing to say about their subject; the film just presents the situation and exclaims, "Gee wasn't it terrible!" Or, as the advertising posters have it, "What if there were a list. A list that said our best writer's could not write, our best directors could not direct, our best comedians could not make people laugh?" Our reaction is likely to be, "So what." We know about the McCarthy period, and the Senator from Wisconsin is now almost universally villified as an insane villain. (Anyway, it's stretching the point to call Ritt, Bernstein, et al. our best; Lillian Hellman was probably the biggest literary fish that got fried). Do we really react to the film's "Freedom Information" investigator, Francis X. Hennessey--that "X" typically superfluous--who is a heavy with no mercy and the blackest of hearts? The TV special, "Fear on Trial," treated this subject much more powerfully--perhaps because its basis in actual events (radio host John Henry Faulk's exile from CBS) fleshed the story out with more detail. "The Front" is simply innocuous--about as revolutionary as Woody's character was in "Bananas" or "Love and Death." It's worth seeing for Allen fans, but it isn't much of a comedy or a drama. It really isn't much of anything.



Weston and Moreno

The pits

Let's face it; most film comedy is "low comedy" rather than "high comedy" -- that is farce as opposed to satire--and low comedy needs victims: someone to get the pie in the face, someone to squirt themselves with the garden hose, someone to inspire the Marx Brothers' insults, someone to laugh at. Over the years, Hollywood has

drawn its victims from all quarters. There have been black victims (at first grotesque "coons" like Stepin Fetchit and later blacks laughing at themselves as in "Let's Do It Again"), Jewish victims (Woody Allen admirably carries on the tradition), and loads of high society-type victims, particularly during the more economically stratified 20's and 30's. There have even been handicapped victims (rare, but consider "Murder By Death" and Kenneth Mars in "Young Frankenstein"). But is filmland ready for gay victims? "The Ritz" suggests that it isn't.

"The Ritz" is based on Terrence McNally's hit Broadway play about a homosexual health spa. An innocent businessman from Cleveland (Jack Weston) asks his cab driver to take him to the least likely place where his crazed Mafia brother in law (Jerry Stiller) --out to kill him for obscure reasons-- is likely to find him, and the Ritz it is. Once inside he discovers a bizarre little world made up of private rooms for gay dalliances and such public facilities as a movie theatre, gym, pool, stage show, massage room, and a steam room in which there is a running orgy. He meets Googie Gomez (Rita Moreno), a Puerto Rican bombshell who dismally fizzles in her stage show (she sings "Everything's Coming Up Roh-ses") and a "chubby chaser," a little man who lustfully pursues the rather overweight Weston around the building. Other characters show up, such as a straight detective who, unfortunately for him, speaks in a natural falsetto, and Weston's wife, played by Kaye Ballard who is so egregiously awful as an Italian "mama" that it just about drove me out of the theatre.

If all of this sounds incredibly offensive, it is, and while the velvet underground may get a few titters out of the movie, it's probably equally, democratically offensive to all. Surely any purgative laughter that gays may get from seeing this sort of thing on the big screen is more than offset by the leering nature of the film. The revolving door sex inside the "spa" suggests that gays are more indiscriminating than the most wildly hedonistic straights--like some kind of wierd rabbits--and while the purpose may be to kid hetero fantasies about gays, is that distinction ever drawn? The film brings up that classic, hackneyed question with regard to offensiveness in ethnic, special group humor--whether it's laughing with or at. There's some attempt to sentimentalize the gays at the end, but the voyeuristic nature of the laughs suggests the latter. Nor are things helped any by director Richard Lester, whom no one has ever accused of lightness of touch. Lester plays the ethnic and sex jokes to the hilt, and tries to get laughs out of people being pushed into swimming pools, down laundry chutes, hiding inside juke boxes, etc. (Suprisingly, the gags work rather well when they are merely suggestive rather than explicit--as in the opening scene when a variety of strange characters show up at the check-in desk.)

So Gay Lib, if it's out of the closet and into "All in the Family," is that necessarily an advance? Do films like "The Ritz" and "Norman, Is That You?" imply acceptance or isolation in some kind of comedic fish bowl? Are gays victimized by these sorts of movies? Questions too large for me to answer, but about one thing there is no question: "The Ritz" is the pits.

Venson Steadman

Legal Notices

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Eva L. Adams deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Richard Marion Adams, Executor
Gibson, N. C. 28343
Columbia, S. C.
November 10, 1976

12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Lonnie L. Mims deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Faris K. Mims, Executrix
112 Park Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
Columbia, S. C.
November 10, 1976

12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Charlie R. Brown, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly

verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Annie B. Brown, Administratrix
2225 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina
Columbia, S. C.
November 10, 1976

12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Eva Goggans Copeland, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

The Citizens and Southern National Bk.
Executor, P. O. Box 22213
Columbia, S. C. 29222
Columbia, S. C.
November 12, 1976

12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Willie Johnson deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Leon Johnson, Executor
c/o W. Frederic Robinson,
Attorney
1001 1/2 Washington Street

Columbia, S. C.
Columbia, S. C.
November 10, 1976

12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Mary J. Harwell, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Frank Harwell, Jr., Executor
c/o Paul V. Ryan, Atty
1421 Bull Street
Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.
November 9, 1976
12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of William Lewis Hopkins, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Mitchell Hopkins,
Administrator CTA
c/o Ronald C. Dodson, Atty
P.O. Box 474
Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.
November 12, 1976
12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Fred Benjamin Best, Jr., deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Fred Benjamin Best, III,
Administrator
c/o Davis and Brandon,
Attorneys
703 Security Federal Building
Columbia, S. C. 29201
Columbia, S. C.
November 15, 1976
12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Julius J. Anderson, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Eva Dabbs Anderson,
Executrix
1316 Kathwood Drive
Columbia, S. C.
November 15, 1976
12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Lizzie J. Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

James B. Johnson, Administrator
c/o Ben N. Miller, Attorney
P.O. Box 58
Columbia, S. C. 29202
Columbia, S. C.
November 15, 1976
12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Evelyn H. Barksdale, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

John Allen Barksdale and
John A. Mason, Executors
P.O. Box 1017
Columbia, S. C. 29202
Columbia, S. C.
November 12, 1976
12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Robert H. Barnhill and Thomas C. Barnhill, Executors of the estate of Claire M. Blair, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executors; and that the 15th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.
November 15, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Nathalie H. Fitzsimmons, Executrix of the estate of Christopher Fitzsimmons, Jr., Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 15th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.
November 15, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Ruth E. Adams, Executrix of the estate of Harold H. Adams, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 15th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 15, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that W. J. Davis, Jr., Executor of the estate of Bertha R. Davis, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 15th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 15, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Clarence Eastman Long, Executor of the estate of Faye Long Davis, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 15th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 15, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Alma Louise Hogan Paschal, Executrix of the estate of Howard W. Paschal, Sr., Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 15th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 15, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Samuel W. Lewis, Administrator of the estate of Nan B. Lewis, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administrator; and that the 15th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 15, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Lucille K. Stone, Executrix of the estate of Grace K. Elliott, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 15th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 15, 1976
12/10

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Marjann Cunningham Willis, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

John C. Willis, Administrator
c/o D. M. Winter, Jr., Attorney
1901 Assembly Street
Columbia, S.C. 29201
November 12, 1976
12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Clara H. Buchanan, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Charlotte B. LeGrand, Executor
c/o John Gaillard Martin,
Attorney
P.O. Box 11339
Columbia, S.C. 29211
November 12, 1976
12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that John H. Littleton, Executor of the estate of Gladys M. Littleton, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 9th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 9, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Edna Mae Nellams, Administratrix of the estate of Daniel Watkins, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administratrix; and that the 9th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 9, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Mary I. David, Executrix of the estate of Ernest R. David, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 9th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 9, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Catherine McBride, Administratrix of the estate of Willie McBride, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administratrix; and that the 9th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 9, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Arthur N. Jackson, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Darrell Jackson, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administrator; and that the 10th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 10, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Thomas G. Bennett, Executor of the estate of Elizabeth B. Bennett, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 10th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 10, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Leopold W. Musacchio DeCoronici, Executor of the estate of Leopold Musacchio DeCoronici, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 10th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 10, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Luther G. Crosby, Committee of the estate of Vivian Crosby, NCM has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Committee; and that the 13th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 12, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Jesse Lawrence David, Executor of the estate of Mildred Louise (Adkins) David, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 13th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 12, 1976
12/10

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Evelyn Louise Epps Blackwell, Executrix of the estate of Joseph Wesley Blackwell, Sr., Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 13th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 12, 1976
12/10

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
Richland County
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge,
Richland County

WHEREAS Florence B. Vanlue has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Christine Epps deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S.C., on the 29th day of November 1976 at 10 o'clock A.M., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 12th day of November, A.D. 1976,

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
11/26

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
Richland County
IN THE COURT OF PROBATE
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge,
Richland County

WHEREAS Lucille N. Sox has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Gheard Carnegie Sox deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S.C., on the 24th day of November 1976 at 10 o'clock A.M., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 9th day of November, A.D. 1976,

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
11/26

SUMMONS
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE RICHLAND COUNTY
FAMILY COURT
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
RICHLAND COUNTY DEPART-
MENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
Petitioner,
vs.

TIMOTHY BRIGMON, a minor under the age of Fourteen Years, CARRIE MAE BRIGMON AND BOBBY JUNE.

Respondent
TO THE RESPONDENT ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED AND REQUIRED to answer the Petition herein, a copy of which is hereby served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to the said petition upon the subscriber at his office, 1303 Elmwood Avenue, city of Columbia, State of South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Petition within the time aforesaid, the Petitioner in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Petition.

Kosko and Coffas
By:
GEORGE C. KOSKO
Attorneys for Petitioner
1303 Elmwood Avenue
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Columbia, S.C. 12/3

NOTICE OF FILING
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE RICHLAND COUNTY
FAMILY COURT
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
RICHLAND COUNTY DEPART-
MENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES,
Petitioner
-vs-

TIMOTHY BRIGMON, a minor under the age of fourteen years, CARRIE MAE BRIGMON AND BOBBY JUNE,

Respondents
TO THE RESPONDENTS ABOVE NAMED:

YOU WILL HEREBY TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned, as Attorney for the Petitioner in the above-captioned matter, has filed this date a copy of the Summons, Petition, Notice of Motion and Motion, with the Clerk of the Richland County Court.

KOSKO & COFFAS, P.A.
By:
George C. Kosko
Attorneys for Petitioner

12/3
Columbia, South Carolina
Sept. 29, 1976
12/3

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of William Lewis Hopkins, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Mitchell Hopkins
Administrator CTA
c/o Ronald C. Dodson, Atty.
P.O. Box 474
Columbia, S.C.
November 12, 1976
12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Pauline C. Swygert Administratrix of the estate of William Arthur Swygert, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administratrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 29, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Rosa Bell Albert, Guardian of the estate of Darick Albert, Minor has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Guardian; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 25, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Silene Davis, Administratrix of the estate of Robert Davis, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administratrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 26, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Zylphia Baker Crenshaw, Executrix of the estate of Thomas Crenshaw, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 26, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Carole K. Zimmerman, Executrix of the estate of Carole K. Zimmerman, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 27, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Jacob L. Richardson, Executor of the estate of O. L. Sites, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 27, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Clark L. Reed and Roy S. McBee, Executors of the estate of Margaret Middleton Ravenel, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executors; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 27, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Ruth M. Benson and Citizens and Southern National Bank, Executors of the estate of Herbert Lankford Benson, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executors; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 27, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Eva Mae Howell, Executrix of the estate of Mary Salles, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 27, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Ida House Ham, Executrix of the estate of Ethel B. B. Hodge, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 28, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Mary Elizabeth Baxley, Administratrix of the estate of Eugene LaVerne Baxley, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such administratrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 28, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Robert E. Stutts, Administrator CTA DBN of the estate of Cora J. Tiffany, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administrator; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 28, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Marion Elizabeth Alexander, Administratrix of the estate of Samuel Carroll Alexander, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administratrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 29, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Gertrude I. Bradley Howell Executrix of the estate of Willard Eugene Howell, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 29, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Claire O. Wagner, Executrix of the estate of Stephen Landry, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 29, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Gloria Josephine Lyons Executrix of the estate of Michael Francis Lyons, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 29, 1976
11/26

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Betty Starnes Brooks, Administratrix of the estate of Israel I. Starnes, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administratrix; and that the 22nd day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 22, 1976
11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that mathilde Marstaller Smith, Executrix of the estate of Leonard C. Smith, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 22nd day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 22, 1976
11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Irene A. Palmer, Executrix of the estate of Tilman D. Palmer, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 22nd day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 22, 1976
11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Lillian I. Eidenour, Executrix of the estate of George E. Ridenour, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 29th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 22, 1976
11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Phifer Paul Rothman, Executor of the estate of Edith Phifer Rothman, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 22nd day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 22, 1976
11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Margaret E. Shiflett, Administratrix of the estate of Wilmer H. Shiflett, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administratrix; and that the 22nd day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 22, 1976
11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Jack M. Scoville and Ellen V. Scoville, Executors of the estate of Helen Scoville Porter, Deceased, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executors; and that the 8th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S.C.
November 8, 1976
12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Coleman Brown, Guardian of the estate of Raymond Brown, Minor has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Guardian; and that the 22nd day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 22, 1976
11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Dorothy Shuler Williams, and Emory F. Williams, Guardians of the estate of William Lynn Peoples, Minor has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Guardians; and that the 22nd day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 22, 1976
11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that James H. Morrell, Administrator of the estate of Ruth Morrell Motley, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administrator; and that the 22nd day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 22, 1976
11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Dorothy S. Williams, Guardian of the estate of Phillip Edwin Peoples, Minor has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Guardian; and that the 22nd day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A.M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S.C.
October 22, 1976
11-19

Legal Notices

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Sophia Janelle Wilkes, Executrix of the estate of Trellis C. Wilkes, Deceased, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 22nd day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition. October 22, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S. C.

11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Davis O. Smith Executor of the estate of Susie R. Stevenson, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 19th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition. October 19, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S. C.

11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Ruth Ray Stockman Guardian of the estate of Vera Paulette Stockman, Minor has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Guardian; and that the 19th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition. October 19, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S. C.

11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Elizabeth B. Morgan Executrix of the estate of Charles Osborne Morgan, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 19th day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition. October 19, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S. C.

11-19

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Rebecca B. Bates, Executrix of the estate of Charles Bates, Jr., Deceased, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 8th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that J. Weldon Derrick, Executor of the estate of Laura Louise Derrick, Deceased, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 9th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
Richland County
In The Court Of Probate
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge,
Richland County

WHEREAS Kenneth M. Hatfield has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Myrtle O. Hatfield, deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S. C., on the 23rd day of November 1976 at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1976,

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge,
Richland County, S. C.

11/19

SUMMONS

State of South Carolina
County of Richland
In The Court of Common Pleas
Sigmund Friedman,

Plaintiff

-vs-

Tom Elliott, as Treasurer of Richland County; August Kohn, Jr., Theodore Kohn, and Helen Kohn Henning, as the sole devisees of the Estate of August Kohn; Netta L. Melton, Caroline M. Bristow, Guilelma M. Kaminer, William D. Melton, Jr., and Henrietta Melton, as devisees of the entire estate of William D. Melton. The estate records of the Estate of August Kohn are of record in the Probate Court for Richland County in Box 364 at Package 10883. The estate records of the Estate of William D.

Melton are of record in the Probate Court for Richland County in Box 313 at Package 9917. If the devisees of August Kohn and William D. Melton are deceased, then to their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns; also all other persons unknown claiming any right, title, interest in or lien upon the real property described in the complaint herein; any unknown adults being as a class designated as JOHN DOE, and any unknown infants or persons under disability, including those in military service, being as a class designated as RICHARD ROE; and ALSO Henrietta Melton Durham, Harry G. Kaminer, Jr., Harry G. Kaminer, III, Martha Lovvern Melton, Anne Ford Melton Kimzey, Mary Kohn Strasburger, Henrietta G. Kohn, Julian Hennig, Jr., Irene Hennig Burnett, Central National Bank of Richmond, Va., and The South Carolina National Bank of Charleston (Columbia Branch) as Co-Executor and Co-Trustee under Will of August Kohn, Jr.

Defendants
TO THE DEFENDANTS ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the Complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber at his offices, 603 Barringer Building, Columbia, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; in the event you fail to answer the Complaint within the time as

aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

JAMES D. WALTERS
Attorney for Plaintiff
Columbia, South Carolina
October 26, 1976

TO THE DEFENDANTS HARRY G. KAMINER, JR. AND HARRY G. KAMINER, III:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT the Summons and Complaint in the above matter have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County this 3rd day of February, 1976.

JAMES D. WALTERS
October 26, 1976

11/19

SUMMONS

State of South Carolina
County of Richland
In The Court of Common Pleas
Perpetual Building and Loan Association of Columbia, South Carolina,

Plaintiff,

vs.
Louise K. Hargis, Mary Lee Hargis, Gloria Evelyn Coalsen, and if any of the above be deceased, then John Doe and Richard Roe as representatives of all heirs at law or devisees of Louise K. Hargis, Mary Lee Hargis or Gloria Evelyn Coalsen and also as representatives of all heirs or devisees and all persons entitled to claim under or through them or any of them; the heirs at law of the Estate of Wesley Hargis; also any other persons unknown claiming any right, title, interest in, or lien upon the real estate described in the Complaint herein, any unknown adults having as a class designated as Jon Doe and any unknown infants or persons under a disability or persons in military services designated as a class as Richard Roe; Noland Credit Company.

Defendants.
TO THE DEFENDANTS ABOVE NAMED:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the Complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your Answer to the said Complaint on the subscriber at his office, 1531 Laurel Street, Columbia, South Carolina, within twenty (20) days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the Complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

RATCHFORD, ELEAZER AND COOPER
James D. Cooper, Jr.
Attorney for the Plaintiff

Columbia, South Carolina
This 20 day of October, 1976.

TO THE DEFENDANTS ABOVE NAMED:

YOU WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the original Summons and Complaint in the above entitled action were filed in the Office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County, the object and prayer of which is the foreclosure of real estate, and other relief as set forth in the Complaint.

RATCHFORD, ELEAZER AND COOPER
James D. Cooper, Jr.
Attorney for the Plaintiff

Columbia, South Carolina
This 20 day of October, 1976

11/19

NOTICE

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE PROBATE COURT
COUNTY OF RICHLAND
Virginia Westray, as Administratrix of the Estate of Ronald Westray, Deceased,
Petitioner,
vs.
Virginia Westray, individually, and her

two natural children, Ronald K. Westray, Jr., and Monique M. Westray, minors under the age of fourteen (14) years, Boston Federal Savings and Loan Association, General Electric Credit Corporation and Commercial Credit Incorporated, Ronald R. Hall, Esquire, as Guardian ad Litem,

Respondent.

Please take notice that in front of the Richland County Court House on January 3, 1977, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, 5% down and balance in thirty (30) days, subject to mortgage in favor of Boston Federal Savings and Loan Association and equities outstanding bound by the Court in favor of the petitioner above named, the following described real property.

A Moiety in and to all that certain parcel, piece and lot of land situate, lying and being on the northern side of Liston Lane, in Farrow Hills Subdivision, near the City of Columbia, County of Richland and State of South Carolina, shown and delineated as Lot Four (4), Block "O" on map of Farrow Hills made by McMillan Engineering Company, dated October 9, 1967, revised November 15, 1967, copy of said plat recorded in the office of the Clerk of Court for Richland County in Plat Book "X" at pages 390 and 390 A, made a part hereof by reference, a copy of which is preserved in the office of Register of Mesne Conveyance.

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Columbia, South Carolina
November 1, 1976.

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Sadie S. Rothstein, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Clara R. Helfer and Caroline R. Fins, Executrices
c/o Lourie, Draine, Curlee & Swerling
1224 Pickens Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201

Columbia, S. C.
November 4, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Kathleen K. Kelly, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

John R. Kelly, Executor
1743 Roslyn Drive
Columbia, S. C. 29206

Columbia, S. C.
November 4, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Bertha Wood DeLoach, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

William Walter DeLoach, Administrator
Route 2, Box 294-A
Burton, S. C. 29902

Columbia, S. C.
November 4, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Oliver Perry Newman deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Muriel C. Newman, Executrix
3838 Rockbridge Road
Columbia, S. C. 29206

Columbia, S. C.
November 3, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of James L. Kimel, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Thelma I. Kimel, Executrix
c/o Kirkland, Aaron & Alley, Attys.
1418 Laurel Street
Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.
November 5, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Mae McLauchlin Bryant, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Margaret Harrison & R. M. Harrison, Sr., Executors
3446 Coleman Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Columbia, S. C.
November 8, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Jennie Davis, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Frances T. Tidwell
Administratrix
c/o Davis and Brandon, Attys
703 Security Federal Building
Columbia, South Carolina

Columbia, S. C.
November 8, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Warren L. Jones, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Janis C. Jones
c/o Kneecce, Kneecce & Freeman,
Attorneys
1338 Pickens Street
Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.
November 3, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Felder J. Rankin, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Ada M. Rankin, Executrix
1623 Burnside Avenue
Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.
November 3, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of John A. Chase, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Mary Wingfield Chase, Executrix
1325 Westminster Drive
Columbia, S. C. 29204

Columbia, S. C.
November 3, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Bernard Carroll Ballentine, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Ena T. Ballentine, Executrix
4030 Verner Street
Columbia, S. C.

Columbia, S. C.
November 3, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Ernest V. Lewis deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Nell B. Lewis, Executrix
c/o Lewis, Lewis, Robinson & Arnold,
Attorneys - P. O. Box 11716,
Columbia, S. C. 29211

Columbia, S. C.
November 1, 1976

11/26

ESTATE NOTICE

All persons having claims against the estate of Sadie Maund Rice Parks deceased, are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the undersigned, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment likewise.

Elma M. Edmunds, Executrix
c/o Robinson, McFadden, Moore & Pope
Attorneys - at Law
P. O. Box 944
Columbia, S. C. 29202

Columbia, S. C.
November 1, 1976

11/26

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
RICHLAND COUNTY

In The Court Of Probate
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge,
Richland County
WHEREAS William H. White has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Herbert F. White, deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S. C., on the 22nd day of November 1976 at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 5th day of November, A.D. 1976,

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

CITATION

The State of South Carolina
Richland County

In The Court Of Probate
BY A. RAY HINNANT, Probate Judge,
Richland County

WHEREAS Jayne K. Edge has applied

to me for Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Benjamin Edge, Jr., deceased:

THESE ARE, THEREFORE, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said deceased to be and appear before me at Columbia, S. C., on the 18th day of December 1976 at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any, why the said administration should not be granted.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1976,

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Chessie L. Nates, Executrix of the estate of Carl O. Nates, Deceased, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 8th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 8, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Virginia G. Madden, Executrix of the estate of Charles B. Madden, Jr., Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 6th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 4, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Emily A. Shealy, Executrix of the estate of Martha Louise Brown, deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 6th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 5, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Marilyn E. Keisler, Administratrix CTA of the estate of Harry A. Keisler, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administratrix; and that the 6th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 5, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Sandra L. Knapton, Executrix of the estate of Inez M. Moore, Deceased has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 8th day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 5, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Kathryn L. Jones, Guardian of the estate of Rufus Andre Harris, Minor has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Guardian; and that the 3rd day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 3, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Nell Adams Hatchell, Executrix of the estate of John Loren Hatchell, Deceased, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 3rd day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 3, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Frances Jennings Thomas, Executrix of the estate of Lucy Brown Drahan, Deceased, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 3rd day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 3, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that John Bell Thomas, Administrator of the estate of Julia Bell Thomas, Deceased, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Administrator; and that the 3rd day of November 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 3, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. A. E. Vernon, Jr., (Margaret M.), Executrix of the estate of Andrew P. Gary, Deceased, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 3rd day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 3, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Maria M. LaBounty, Executrix of the estate of Robert Frederick LaBounty, Deceased, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executrix; and that the 3rd day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 3, 1976

A. RAY HINNANT
Probate Judge
Richland County, S. C.

12/3

FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Heyward Bennett, Executor of the estate of Thomas Gill Bennett, Deceased, has this day made application unto me for a final discharge as such Executor; and that the 3rd day of December 1976, at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office has been appointed for the hearing of said petition.

November 3, 1976

events & entertainment

CINEMA

ATLANTIC I THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

"Hot Summer In the City precedes "Teenage Sex Clinic." X with shows from 1:15.

ATLANTIC II THEATRE, 3220 Two Notch Road, 786-0790

More porn with "Anyone But My Husband" and "All in the Sex Family." From 1:15.

CAROLINA THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 252-8011

"The Spook That Sat by the Door." From the bestseller about a black CIA agent who turns against his bosses. Lawrence Cook. PG. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, with the two matinees dropping during the week.

COLUMBIA EAST I THEATRE, 7369 Garner's Ferry Road, 776-0350

"Two Minute Warning." 100,000 flee the Superbowl as a sniper opens up on the crowd. Apparently flight is called for from this dismal looking and very bloody disaster-style picture. Charlton Heston -- of course -- is the star with such unlikely coworkers as John Cassavetes, Gena Rowlands, Jack Klugman, and David Jansen. R. 1, 3, 5, 7:10, and 9:20; only in the evening during the week.

COLUMBIA EAST II THEATRE, 7369 Garner's Ferry Road, 776-0350

"Shoot." Some Vietnam veterans including Ernest Borgnine and Cliff Robertson can't get used to the humdrum of everyday life and so go hunting with submachine guns -- for each other. Good be a good idea given the premise of this one. Rated R. 3:20, 5:10, 6:45, and 9. Nights only on weekdays.

DUTCH SQUARE NORTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110

"Two Minute Warning" will also be

playing here with the same times as the Columbia East.

DUTCH SQUARE SOUTH THEATRE, Dutch Square Mall, 798-1110

Disney's "The Gnomemobile" in its final week. 1:30, 3:15, 5, 6:45, and 8:30. **FOX THEATRE, 1607 Main Street, 254-5212**

"Big Bad Mama." Angie Dickinson is the one who's big and bad in this reissue. William Shatner. R. 1:40, 3:30, 5:20, 7:10, and 9 with no matinees during the week.

GAMECOCK II THEATRE, Parkland Plaza Shopping Center, 796-0022

"Women in Love." The Ken Russell version of the D.H. Lawrence classic stars Glenda Jackson and Oliver Reed and runs at 2:30, 5, 7:15, and 9:30 with the early show for the weekend only. **JEFFERSON SQUARE THEATRE, Jefferson Square, Downtown, 254-6731**

"The Man Who Fell to Earth." Rock superstar David Bowie makes his film debut in this sci-fi picture about an alien who comes to Earth to take water back to his dying planet. The first half, in which the alien sets up a technologically advanced corporation to make the money for his project is fairly interesting, and he provides a mystifying, ethereal performance, but apparently director Nicholas Roeg couldn't think of an inspired finish so he merely confuses things for the denouement. Still, for S-F fans it's light years away from garbage like "Logan's Run" and "Future World." R. 5:10, 7:15, and 9 with 1:40 and 3:30 show on the weekend.

MIRACLE THEATRE, 1228 Main Street, 256-1950

"Marathon Man." A cold and ugly thriller about a New York grad student (Dustin Hoffman) who finds himself hunted by a fiendish ex-Nazi (Laurence Olivier) and his ring of diamond smugglers. The basic theory behind the film would seem to be that the audience needs to be jarred out of its catatonia by graphic violence or the

celebrated dental torture sequence -- an unsurprising attitude given the lifeless tone of the business which suggests that it was made by clever zombies (director John Schlesinger's arid work is not far off that description). A cheerless entertainment. With William Devane, Roy Scheider, Marthe Keller. Written by William Goldman. 2:15, 4:45, 7:45, and 9:45.

PALMETTO THEATRE, 1417 Main Street, 254-5800

"The Front." Woody Allen's first "straight" role is this new film about a restaurant cashier who becomes rich and famous when a friend, who has been blacklisted by red-baiting investigators of the McCarthy fifties, asks him to front -- to put his name on -- TV scripts. It's thin stuff, i.e. while there are some funny moments -- mostly supplied by Allen -- the writer, Walter Bernstein, and the director, Martin Ritt, (who were themselves blacklisted) seem to think it's enough that we share their outrage over the situation. It isn't, but of interest for Woody Allen fans. Zero Mostel, Herschel Bernardie, Andrea Marcovicci. PG. 3, 5, 7, and 9 with matinees dropping during the week.

PLAZA III THEATRE, 1223 Main Street, 254-7960

"Car Wash." Another week for this black musical set in a car wash. Richard Pryor, Professor Irwin Corey, Garrett Morris, and George Carlin. PG. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 -- the two early shows for the weekend only.

RICHLAND MALL I THEATRE, Richland Mall, 782-2228

"Pony Express." A family pic telling the story of the pony express. Slim Pickens. G. Call for the times.

RICHLAND MALL II THEATRE, Richland Mall, 782-2228

"Shout at the Devil." Action-adventure in Africa. Lee Marvin and Roger Moore are out to blow up a World War I battleship in what is billed as a cross between "King Solomon's Mines" and "The African Queen." With Barbara Parkins, Ian Holm. Call.



THEATRE

The Kitani Foundation will sponsor seven performances of the Dance Theatre of Harlem on Nov. 30 through Dec. 4 at Township. There will be three adult performances at 8 p.m. on the 3rd and 2 and 8 p.m. on the 4th, with special children's shows at 10:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1. Tickets are \$5.50 adults, \$2.65 for kids. Call the Kitani

ART

A new art gallery in Columbia, The Heritage Gallery, has opened its doors and is currently showing an exhibit of members of the Artists Guide of Columbia. The gallery is located in the downstairs area of the Heritage Condominium complex at 1829 Senate Street. It's open to the public from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., seven days a week.

"Women to Remember" is the title of a new exhibit opening at the Columbia Museum of Art on Nov. 21. Sponsored by the S.C. chapter of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the show will include portraits, artifacts, craftwork, silver, miniatures, and other items illustrating the participation of women in our state's history from the years of 1670 to 1810.

SPECIALS

Carolina Carillon will be opening its Christmas activities with the Carillon Ball on Nov. 26. The ball will begin with hors d'oeuvres from 8 to 9 p.m. and dancing to the music of Jimmy Farr's orchestra from 9 p.m. on.

Tickets are \$10, and go to pay the cost of the downtown Christmas parade. Contact the Carolina Carillon for tickets at P.O. Box 857, Columbia, 29202, 772-0674. For more information call Raymond Harley at 777-3890.

Professor Phillip Dematteis of the University of South Carolina Philosophy Department will address a statewide meeting of the South Carolina Libertarian Party Sunday afternoon, November 21, at Shoney's on Two Notch Road, Columbia. Contact: Charles Blackwell, Chm., Box 732, York, SC.

"What was it that led the Wise Men to the town of Bethlehem of Judea?" That's the stellar question to be asked in a special Christmas show at the Columbia Science Museum from Nov. 27 through Jan 2. Shows will be at 2:30 and 4 on Saturdays and Sundays. Call 799-2812 for more information.

The South Carolina Arts Commission is making a "Short Film Festival" available to communities and arts societies around the state. Four 16 mm films will be available--including "Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge" and "The Bolero". Cost will range from \$10 to \$40; to sponsor such a program contact the Arts Commission at 829 Richland Street, Columbia, 29201 (Phone 803-758-3442).

Manuscripts for the Midlands Writing Workshop should be submitted by November 30 in order to qualify. The workshop is an opportunity for writers to discuss their work in seminars with the following professional writers and editors: William S. Emerson, William Price Fox, Ben Greer, Bob Rowland, Pat Conroy, and Franklin Ashley. The workshops will be in Article writing, Poetry, Short Story and Film Writing. Those submitting manuscripts should provide at least two chapters of a novel, or one or two short stories, or two to five poems, or one article or two proposals. There are no requirements to attend the film writing workshop. A \$35 fee is charged which will insure attendance at two workshops and a private consultation for novelists. To enter the Workshop, which will be held from December 7-9, write Midlands Area Writing Workshop, Carolina Coliseum, Columbia, 29208.

MUSIC

Singer Dione Warwick will be appearing at Charleston's Galiard Auditorium on Nov. 22, at 7 p.m. For ticket information call the auditorium at 577-4500 or 577-4502.

Party Towns of Columbia

347 Harden & Rosewood	799-6897
5130 Two Notch Road	786-0835
910 Knox Abbott Drive	794-1905
2480 Millwood Avenue	252-4032
2324 Two Notch Road	254-3644
3914 Farrow Road	252-1753

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